

AWFUL EXPLOSIONS AT BUTTE

BUTTE S IN MOURNING

Every Member of the Fire Department.

VARY SPECTATORS INVITED.

Large Quantities of Powder Stored in a Warehouse in Violation of a City Ordinance—An Alarm of Fire Assembled Firemen, Policemen and Citizens, and Three Tremendous Explosions Swept Them to Death.

Butte, Mont. Jan. 15.—During a fire at the Montana Central yards at 10 o'clock this evening several cars of powder caught fire and exploded with tremendous force, killing a number of firemen and spectators and maiming many others. Fifteen men are known to have been killed outright.

There were three separate explosions, the first two breaking nearly every window in a radius of two miles.

Owing to the excitement the extent of the injured cannot be ascertained yet.

The fire attracted a large crowd and hundreds were standing near when the first explosion occurred. Men and women were moved down like grass before a sickle, but many were stunned by the force of the terrific explosion. Debris from cars and buildings was sent flying high in the air for half a mile away, many of the flying articles striking people in the crowd.

Every ambulance, vehicle and doctor in the town was soon on the scene and carrying off the mangled and wounded.

The ground was strewn like a field of battle with the injured and dead.

Owing to the fact that there still were several cars of powder on the track and the report that one of the burning warehouses also contained a quantity of powder, fear after the first explosion dared venture to the assistance of the injured and when they did they were met by the second explosion like a raking fire from an army. The second was soon followed by a third, and the whole heavens were lighted with flames, and the reports were heard and the shock felt for miles.

After the third explosion, the hospital corps and police began the work of picking up the dead and carrying off the wounded. Fifteen dead bodies were piled together, many of them being mangled to such an extent that they were not identified in the excitement.

Every house in the vicinity was turned into a hospital. The scene about the explosion was beyond all description. Men and women wrung their hands and cried in agony, and every fireman was either killed or fatally wounded.

Some Later Details.

The city has been in the wildest confusion since the great calamity, and it is impossible to secure the names of those who have lost their lives. The explosion is known to have killed three policemen, the chief of the fire department and every hose connected with the department.

The explosion was in the warehouse of the Butte Hardware company, in which there had been a fire for some time previous to the calamity. The explosion were in the structure in violation of the laws of Butte, and every fireman who is being removed as fast as possible but it will be impossible to secure lists before to-morrow.

At Least Forty Killed.

At midnight it is known that between 40 and 50 persons were killed outright by the explosion. The bodies of the dead are terrible mangled, many of them being blown to atoms.

The fire originated in the Royal Milling company's warehouse, and spread to the Kenyon & Connell company's building, and from there to the Butte Hardware company.

The dead have been taken to the undertakers, where the relatives and friends have gathered to identify the remains. The wounded are distributed among hospitals, and nearly every citizen in the city has appointed himself a committee of one to aid in the work of relief.

All the members of the fire department save three were killed. One policeman is among the victims.

Plate glass was broken all over the city, very few stores escaping, and the damage to property is enormous. All of the apparatus of the fire department was destroyed and every horse was killed.

The powder was stored within the city limits in violation of the law, and the indignation is intense.

Tenth General Assembly.

Denver, Jan. 15.—After the usual preliminaries in the Senate several minor reports were received and a message was received from the House that H. B. No. 13, for an appropriation to meet the expenses of the Tenth General Assembly had been passed. The bill was read and referred to the Finance committee.

Senator Boyd presented a resolution from the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Denver protesting against the election of a man to the United States Senate whose life was not the embodiment of purity and morality. The resolution went over until to-morrow. A recess was then taken until 12 o'clock in order that the Populists could caucus on their candidate for United States Senator.

The Senate reconvened at 11:30 and the Populist members entered the room in a

body, accompanied by Senators Ledy and Adams. The resolution on adopted by the Equal Suffrage association with reference to the qualifications of the United States Senator to be elected was presented.

The president said the resolution would go over unless objection was made.

Senator Felker moved that it be referred to the Committee on Corporations. Seconded by Senator Painter.

Senator Howell rose to a point of order. He said it was not a resolution, it was a petition or memorial and therefore it must either be referred to a committee or be laid on the table.

Senator Boyd thought it should go to the Committee on State Affairs.

Senator Felker insisted that it should go to the Corporation Committee, as it evidently inferred that some candidate for the United States Senate was a corporation attorney. He further said that in respect to the references made to the character of their nominee, the Republican members were perfectly willing for any committee to take the matter up.

Senator Boyd made an amendment that the resolution should go to the Committee on State Affairs.

Senator Barela rose to a point of order. He thought the resolution should go over under the rules. He called for the reading of the resolution.

The resolution finally went to the Committee on State Affairs.

Senator Moody moved the clerks be assigned to the committees as named.

Senator Reuter rose to a point of order. He said the clerks should be assigned to the committees as named by the authorities. He thought the appointment should be done by resolution.

President Brush decided the point of order well taken and said that clerks must be elected by resolution or ballot, a voice vote was not a ballot.

The motion was made in the form of a resolution which went over one day as Senator Hartzoff gave notice that he wished to debate it.

Senator Turner presented a resolution that Miss Susie A. Fisher be appointed assistant clerk to the Printing committee. The resolution was adopted.

Senator Drake's bill resolution of yesterday calling for the appointment of a special committee for the investigation of prevailing loose methods in the State offices as charged by the newspapers, was read. Senator Drake then spoke on the adoption of the resolution. He said nothing political was involved in the investigation would include Republicans as well as members of other political parties. He submitted an amendment that the committee be empowered to employ a stenographer and an expert accountant and to summon witnesses and that the money they are empowered to spend does not exceed \$500.

Senator Wheeler made an amendment that the committee consist of members from all political parties and that the investigation extend back for a period of 10 years. He thought there was not time for the consideration of the resolution and moved that the Senate proceed with the election of a United States Senator.

Senator Drake made an amendment that the order of business be suspended and that in accordance with the statute the Senate proceed with the election of a United States Senator.

House.

House called to order pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by the chaplain. Roll call and reading of the journal of Monday. Journal approved.

The Printing committee reported a number of bills as correctly printed.

House joint resolution in regard to the raising of the Speaker and President's desks with the American flag was returned amended by the Senate, providing that the electric lamp in the dome be lighted during evening session. The amendment was concurred in.

The petition for a barber shop in the basement was granted.

The following bills were introduced: H. B. No. 133, Anfeng—Providing for the conduct of insurance companies, amending the existing statutes. Committee on Insurance and Banking.

H. B. No. 134, Stewart—Providing for making a list of persons subject to enrollment upon order of the Governor. Committee on Quorum and Military Affairs.

H. B. No. 135, Ashbaugh—To regulate the time for payment for the carriage water. Committee on Irrigation.

H. B. No. 136, Hart—Providing for the sinking of an arroyo well on the State experimental farm at Delta. Committee on Agriculture and Irrigation.

H. B. No. 137, Hart—Appropriating money from the internal improvement fund to equip the agricultural station in Delta county.

The various standing committees made reports of the bills which have been under consideration.

Upon reconvening a resolution was presented by Mr. Sopris, calling for the suspension of the rules that the assembly might take action on a resolution of a United States Senator.

Adopted.

A COVAGE MATTER.

A Favorable Report Ordered on Senator Wolcott's Bill.

Denver, Jan. 15.—A Washington special to The Times says:

"The Senate Committee on Finance today authorized a favorable report on Senator Wolcott's bill for a coinage mint at Denver."

"Senator Teller said to The Times correspondent after the bill was reported that there would be no effort to get the bill up and pass it to-morrow and that he was hopeful from what he knew of the feeling in the Senate that the bill could be passed with but little difficulty. The bill is as follows:

"That hereafter there shall be carried out at the branch mint of the United States at Denver, in the State of Colorado, the coinage of gold and silver."

Sec. 2. That the provisions of sections 2486 and 2497 of the revised statutes of the United States are hereby made applicable to the mint of the United States at Denver, Colo., and that such sections 2559, 2560 and 2561 of the revised statutes of the United States as relates to the mint at Denver are hereby repealed, and that the compensation of the officers of said mint shall be the same as those of the mint at Carson City, Nev."

Sec. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in force in the United States for the government of the officers and persons employed therein shall be applicable to the mint at Denver."

"The statute section made applicable to the Denver mint provides officers for a coinage mint, and those repeals concerning the operations of the Denver mint to assaying and stamping bullion."

The Senate reconvened at 11:30 and the Populist members entered the room in a

BUILDING SENATORS.

Separate Sessions Held in Many Legislatures.

THEY WENT TO SEATTLE TO-DAY.

The Results of Yesterday's Votes Fore-shadow the Final Choice—Deadlocks will not be Numerous.

Wolcott Will Win.

Denver, Jan. 15.—The two houses of the Legislature voted for a United States Senator this morning, and Edward O. Wolcott received enough votes to insure his reelection to the United States Senate to-morrow. In the House, Mr. Wolcott received 41 votes and 16 in the Senate, which is a majority of seven if all the other votes were given to any one man, but they were not.

The Populist members of the House to the number of 22 voted for Lafe Pence. The 16 Populist members of the Senate gave Hon. T. M. Patterson their votes, and the two Democrats in the Senate voted for Charles S. Thomas.

Nearly the entire morning was spent in canvassing for the Senatorial nomination, and little else was done. To-morrow the two houses will meet in joint session and ballot will be taken which will result in returning Mr. Wolcott to the United States Senate.

Calloun's Chief Competitor Withdraws from the Race.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 15.—The withdrawal of the Hon. W. M. Mason as a candidate for the United States Senator in the senatorial political circles to-night. As stated by Mr. Mason himself action on the members from Cook county in presenting the name of Willis killed his hopes.

In announcing his withdrawal, Mr. Mason said: "I have made a long and arduous canvass for the Senatorship. It takes me time to travel the country. I had more than 10 votes outside of Cook county, and two-thirds of my county would have given me the nomination. My county, however, having decided to present another candidate—who has made to canvass in the State—for the place, I do not think it fair to draw upon the patience of my friends any further in the contest. I have much to be thankful for. Every Republican paper has spoken kindly of my canvass. Senator Calloun and his friends have conducted this canvass fairly and honestly against me, and the devoted friends I have made among the working Republicans of the State and the devoted loyalty of the members of the Legislature are willing to go down to defeat with me without money or without price, is honorably against me, and I am glad to accept of the result."

That these dispatches have correctly outlined the Senatorial situation here was demonstrated this evening when the Chicago Republican members attempted to hold a caucus and agree upon a candidate before the caucus met. 2 of the Cook county men had declared they were for Calloun, and would not attend the caucus. Among these was Senator Crawford, who withdrew Mr. Merd's name at the Chicago conference. Only 2 of the Cook county men not together, and before the meeting was over, Senator Fitzpatrick also announced that he would not be bound by the caucus. In balloting for a man for Cook county in the first ballot Mr. Adams 2 votes on.

On the 16th ballot Adams was dropped and Willis got 12 and Mason 10 votes. Willis was then declared the "unanimous choice" of the caucus by a vote of 15 to 4, Mason having left the hall.

Willis is working hard to-night, but his work will avail him nothing. Calloun now has 91 votes.

CONVANA'S VIEW.

Mantle and Carter Have a Pretty Sure Thing There.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 15.—The Senate and House to-day held their caucus for United States Senator. In the Senate Mantle (Rep.) received 13 votes, Clark (Dem.) 5 and Janss (Pop.) 1. For the long term Carter (Rep.) received 13 votes, Janss (Dem.) 6 and Clark (Dem.) 1. In the House Mantle received 43 votes; Janss (Dem.) 13, Clark 3; for the long term Carter 24, Clark 3. The A. P. A. came over from Butte 100 strong early this morning in an endeavor to defeat Carter, who is a Catholic, but their presence did not affect the vote for that gentleman. They are still at work but the joint session to-morrow will only ratify the action taken, and Mantle and Carter will be the Senators from this State. Reports of trouble have been circulated out there as been none.

Thurston Has a Through Ticket.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 15.—The Republican members of the Legislature to-day ratified their caucus agreement of two weeks ago by electing John A. Thurston United States Senator. The two House members separately at the noon hour, Mr. Thurston receiving 97 out of the 113 votes of the Legislature. Congressman W. J. Bryan received 17 votes, Leo and Democratic support, and that of few Populists, the remaining Populists 15 in number, supporting W. A. Jones of Hastings. To-morrow the two Houses will meet jointly and ballot, with probably about the same result.

In Minnesota.

S. Paul, Jan. 15.—The Senatorial caucus committee of the Legislature met this afternoon and named Friday evening, Jan. 18, as the date of the caucus to name a successor to Senator Washburn. The caucus committee is in favor of an open viva voce vote of the Legislature. They are in one of enough to nominate on the open vote, but the caucus is expected.

Conservative members place the Senator's vote at about 62. That of Governor Nelson will start at about 45. McCassey will have 8 votes and Comstock from 5 to 7. It is not believed that the caucus will be able to nominate, but that the question will be settled in open session of the Legislature. If the caucus is prolonged the Democrats and Populists will take a hand.

Sweet About in Idaho.

Bose, Idaho, Jan. 15.—The following is the result of the first ballot for United States Senator, each House voting separately.

In the House—Shoup 11, Sweet 13, Hargrave 7, Browne 5, Claggett 3.

In the Senate—Shoup 6, Sweet 8, Hargrave 6, Regan 1.

Totals—Shoup 14, Sweet 21, Claggett 15, Browne 5, Regan 1, Hargrave 1.

Butler Unanimously Chosen.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 15.—The Senatorial caucus of this State was settled this afternoon by the unanimous nomination of Marion Butler to succeed Senator Ransom for the long term.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 15.—There were only two speeches made in the Senate to-day. One by Mr. Call (Dem.) of Alabama and the other by Mr. Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska. Mr. Call's was directed largely to the unequal distribution of wealth in the United States and England, and to the accumulation of enormous fortunes by a few families, which condition of things he attributed to legislation that created franchises and monopolies. Mr. Allen's speech in defense of the Populist party was a very vigorous one. He asserted that there was no vagary in the Omaha platform (not even the sub-treasury scheme) that could be compared with the Democratic vagary of the proposed repeal of the tax on state bank circulation. He was facetious and amusing in his references to "yesterday's love feast" between leading men of the Democratic and Republican parties in the Senate; to their "falling on necks and weeping," to Mr. Gurnham's "Macedonian cry," to Mr. Allison's response with an offer of assistance, to the fact that it had never dawned on members of these two parties that neither of them was to have charge of the government of the country and that it would be turned over to the Populist party in 1896, and he predicted that this was to happen—the other two parties having confessed their inability to manage and control the affairs of the government. No action was taken on the income tax amendment, and the Senate at 5:30 p. m. adjourned.

House.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Almost of the session of the House to-day was occupied in the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1896. It carries a total appropriation of \$6,400,000, as against \$6,750,000,000 appropriated for the current fiscal year, and the total of the estimated state submitted by the Secretary of the Interior. General debate was not closed when the House adjourned.

The sundry civil appropriation bill for the year 1895-96 was reported by Mr. Sayers (Rep.) of Texas, and placed on the calendar. President Cleveland's veto of the bill authorizing the entry of public lands for reservoirs and gravel pits and granting right of way to railroads and canals thereto, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Cramer (Rep.) of Ohio requested on behalf of ex-Senator H. B. Payne and ex-Judge Stevenson Burke indirectly involved in the charges made the other day by S. J. Ritchie against Judge Ricks, an investigation of them. The decision of Judge Norton, in the cases upon which the charges were based, was on his motion referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The following bills were passed:

House bill authorizing Lieutenant Colonel Fordwood, deputy surgeon general, and George E. Fordwood, surgeon, U. S. A., to accept gifts from the Argentine minister on behalf of his government.

Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of State to credit the accretions of the fund to pay awards under the Caracas convention of 1880 to the Venezuelan government upon the awards made by the commission of 1889-90; Senate bill authorizing Commander D. W. Kulan, U. S. A., to accept a medal from the Chilean government. The House at 4:30 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow.

Adverse Law Complications.

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 15.—The Supreme court to-day granted a rehearing of the case involving the right of procreant to grant divorces. This case was decided adversely to the judges last summer, rendering invalid over a thousand divorces and creating many perplexing and queer complications. A large fund has been raised to fight the case by many interested parties, and the alien attorneys in the West will partake.

Graham's Policy Opposed.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a resolution requesting the California Legislature to Congress to urge upon the Secretary of the Navy the absolute necessity of at least one American man-of-war at Honolulu, and calling for the appointment of a special commission on finance and currency represented by the various interests of the republic to meet at Washington.

Indictment for Perjury.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—When Judge Horton opened court this morning in the murder case of George Jackson, Morgan and Early, summarily dismissed from the jury, the jury was sworn by the judge, and the case was set for trial on Thursday. It was believed he had committed perjury when he swore he loved on Thursday first and a detective followed him to his lodging house on another street, where he was arrested on the charge of perjury. Later he was indicted by the grand jury.

Electrical Company Assigns.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—The Lehigh Electrical company, capital \$250,000, made an assignment to-day. The stockholders of the company are reported to be claiming to be perfectly solvent, an officer stating that the assignment was made to prevent being crowded by creditors.

The Pooling Bill.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The committee on Interstate Commerce have decided that the pooling bill should be reported to the Senate next week, and the opinion is held that the bill will be favorably reported.

LESSEES AT WORK.

Are Having Good Showings in Various Parts of the District.

GOLD DOLLAR WORK GOING ON.

Will Cross-Work for the Big Ore Chute in Three Weeks—Mineral and Tenderfoot Hills Like Battle and Bull—From Four Mile.

Special to The Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 15.—Messrs. Browne, Lee and Taylor, who have a lease on the Hawkeye and also on the center 700 feet of the Colorado City lode, are developing the property by means of a tunnel on Last Effort ground.

They now have the tunnel at a distance of 250 feet. These particular prospects are considered by conservative mining men to be quite valuable and there are many who think that the bonanza vein of Battle mountain will be cut in them. All the veins are developed in the lode show an east and west course so it seems very probable that these leases will strike it also. It is expected to cut it at about 150 feet.

Messrs. Hayden and others who have a lease and bond on the James S. and the Ocean View on Squaw mountain started up work to-day by means of a tunnel and think that they will cut the pay vein with about 150 feet of work.

The lessees on the south end of the Wagonwheel on Battle mountain are now sending ore to market and makes yet one more shipping mine to swell the already long list of Cripple Creek shippers.

The Northwestern lode, on Squaw mountain, belonging to the Fraser and Chisholm companies, has been leased and bonded to Denver parties. It is the opinion of these gentlemen that the Elkton vein runs through their property and a tunnel has been started for the purpose of cutting it. The bond on the property is \$20,000.

Mr. C. J. Moore, a well known mining man, has great faith in Mineral hill and has taken a lease and bond on the Claxton lode. He thinks that he will be soon able to show that it is a valuable proposition. The formation of Tenderfoot and Mineral hills is just the same as Battle, Bull and Gold hills and it is said that the only reason that pay ore in quantity has not yet been discovered there is that sufficient prospecting has not been done on the hills.

Work on the shaft on the Gold Dollar is still progressing rapidly and in about three weeks' time it will have reached a depth of 50 feet. When the 150 mark is reached, it is expected that the ore chute from which so much valuable sylvanite ore was taken in the upper workings.

The Cripple Creek Mining company, which owns some claims below Victor, is making a very fine showing. Work is being done on a contact between porphyry and granite and a nine foot vein has been opened up with assays as high as \$20 to the ton. Mr. W. H. Leonard is manager for the company and is very much pleased with the outlook.

Out on Four Mile considerable work is going on and it is believed the same bonanzas will yet be found there. Most of the work is being done in porphyry dikes, but there are some parts of the district that are cut with quartz veins. One claim in particular looks most promising but the owners will say nothing about it as they fear that publicity will cause them difficulty in securing a patent though their claim appears to be one of the oldest in the district.

NOT LIKE CLEVELAND.

The French President Resigns when Sentiment Goes Against Him.

Paris, Jan. 15.—M. Casimir-Perier has resigned the office of President of France. He announced his resignation this evening at a specially summoned meeting of the cabinet, having previously informed M. Challeme-Lacour, the president of the Senate, of his inability to solve the problem presented by the resignation of Premier Dupuy.

The news of the President's resignation spread like wildfire throughout Paris, and was received everywhere with astonishment amounting almost to paralysis. In the newspaper offices the first report was considered absurd, but was soon confirmed. Almost simultaneously crowds began gathering in front of the newspaper offices and in the public places, inquiring for further particulars and discussing the situation. The following of the communication dictated or written by M. Casimir-Perier was made public before midnight.

"The President of the republic has taken a resolution to resign his official functions. Yesterday he proceeded and voted in the Chamber of Deputies are in his eyes but secondary incidents of the struggle that has begun against parliamentary regime and public liberty. He had hoped that the President of the republic, being supported with means of action, would remain outside the lines of party struggles, and that the political confidence of a parties would give him the necessary force and authority. He had hoped that those who, in spite of himself, had placed him in a position where he cannot defend himself, would undertake the defence of the first magistrature of the state. He has requested the ministers to withdraw their resignations provisionally in order to assure the regular transmission of his powers to his successor."

M. Challeme-Lacour, president of the Senate, has informed the president of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the decision of the President of the republic, and they are going to convene Parliament with urgency.

M. Challeme-Lacour, president of the Senate, courteously asked if he should be interviewed by the United Press correspondent at this evening, notwithstanding the great pressure of business suddenly thrust upon him by the President's resignation.

He said that he had not yet decided whether to convene the national assembly to elect a successor to M. Casimir-Perier for the 1871 or 1871. He will probably announce the date to-morrow on the meeting of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

M. Casimir-Perier's reference to his inability to solve the problem presented by the resignation of Premier Dupuy.

Mass., Jan. 15.—The Haverhill injunction case, being an application of Chick Bros against members of the International Boot and Shoe Workers union, the Lesters' Union and the Women's Stitches Union, to restrain them from loitering in the vicinity of the plaintiffs' factory or inducing the plaintiffs' employees to violate their written agreement to give suitable notice of intention to leave, or in any way interfering with, obstructing or annoying their employees, was heard before Judge Jond in the Superior Court to-day.

The defendants offered no evidence and the injunction was granted as to all individuals named in the bill except Mary E. Mason, leader of the women strikers, to include the organizations and associations named in the bill of complaint, the form to be decided later.

Railway Matters.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—General managers of the Western lines met to-day to take action in regard to the raising of freight rates because of the losses caused in the yard business by Judge Grosscup's recent order abolishing the terminal charge of \$2 per car and declaring it illegal. It was decided to let the matter remain just as they are. The Santa Fe which was most party to the original injunction is still exacting the rate, and is doing the bulk of the business so far as Missouri river points are concerned.

Because the committee on the adjustment of California rates was not able to make a report to-day a general meeting of passenger representatives of the transcontinental lines adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Indians Suffering.

Wilmot, S. D., Jan. 15.—Anthony Hemmings brings in news of untold suffering among the Indians on the Sisseton and Papillion reservation during the last storm. There are no words to describe the condition of the Indians as they have no means to buy either clothing to keep them from freezing or provisions to keep them from starving. They have not had a payment since last July, and their crops were a total failure and the lakes that once were full of water have been dry for the last three years.

Exhibition Billiards.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 15.—Frank C. Ives and Jacob Schafer played an exhibition game of billiards at the Detroit Athletic club this evening. The first was 300 points straight three-ball billiards, and was won by Ives, 300 to 160. Ives' longest run was 277, average, 16. Schafer's longest run, 99, average, 18. The second game was 300 points 14-ball balk ball, and was also won by Ives, 300 to 218.

Gold for Europe.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Assistant Treasurer John A. New York telegraphed the treasury late this afternoon that \$1,250,000 in gold was withdrawn from the New York sub-treasury to-day for export and \$500,000 by bonds. This reduces the gold reserve at the close of business in the treasury to-day to \$76,081,799.

Colonial Governors Appointed.

London, Jan. 15.—Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, Governor of the Leeward Islands, has been appointed Governor of the Bahamas. Sir Francis Fleming, Governor of Sierra Leone, has been appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Given Up as Lost.

Baltimore, Jan. 15.—The owners of the schooner Susan B. Ray, which loaded with coal at Norfolk Sec

CURRENCY REFORM.

Interesting Experiments in Salvaging a Course.

DEMOCRACY'S FORLORN HOPE.

Dr. David B. Hill Diagnoses the Case and Suggests a Course of Treatment for the Late Carlisle.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Notwithstanding the backs to which currency "reform" has received in the House, Senator Hill takes the ground that there is yet time to relieve the Treasury from its present embarrassment if the representatives of the people will discard all attempts to play politics in dealing with the financial problem. It is not a question, he says, of adopting the President's plan, or Secretary Carlisle's plan, or the plan of any particular individual, as it is apparent to every one that the present law does not afford sufficient revenues to meet the expenses of the government, and that the Wilson bill had been adopted in its original form.

It is too late, however, the Senator says to criticize the existing tariff law, and he thinks that it is very unfortunate for the Democratic party that the President and those who believed with him sought to repudiate it after it was placed upon the statute books, when there was no reasonable prospect of modifying it. It would have been wiser for the party, Senator Hill thinks, to have accepted it and defended it in the last campaign, and depended upon the good judgment of the people to demand such modifications as may now seem necessary. The President, he says, evidently appreciates that such would have been the better course, for he practically ignored the tariff question in his message to Congress at the beginning of the present session.

Senator Hill says further that in order to accomplish the desired relief it will be necessary to make concessions to those who may entertain diverse views and convictions on the subject. His plan is to provide for a short period, low interest-bearing bond that would be readily accepted by the middle classes, and several hundred millions could easily be disposed of, the money thus derived to be applied to discharging the obligations of the government, and in the meantime the greenbacks to be gradually retired and the silver seigniorage coined. The latter proposition would not be objectionable to the friends of silver, Mr. Hill thinks, for it was acceptable to them when the compromise on the Sherman silver bill was proposed. The Senator is of the opinion that the administration has been gradually working around towards that compromise, and that some of the best friends of the President now regret that it was not accepted when first offered.

Several other prominent Democratic Senators who were spoken to in the subject to-day, held that it would be almost impossible to pass a financial measure through both Houses of Congress during the few remaining weeks of the session, but they admitted that if anything is done it will be substantially on the line of the Greenback compromise. The consideration that may upset all present plans, however, is that the Democratic members of the Senate Finance committee do not seem to have been consulted by any member of the administration on the subject of the negotiations. The chairman of the committee, appears to be wholly ignored, and his colleagues, Senators Harris of Tennessee, Jones of Arkansas, McPherson of New Jersey, Vest of Missouri, and White of California, all seem men except Mr. McPherson, no less so. The Republican Senators are lying low and will not commit themselves until they know positively what is proposed. They seem to derive great comfort from the fact that the administration officials and the Democratic leaders in both Houses agree that at present the existing tariff law does not furnish as much revenue as was estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury and its framers. Under the circumstances it is difficult to predict what the outcome will be, notwithstanding the apparent confidence of those who are in charge of the proposed compromise measure, but the chances for its success are not bright.

The Democratic leaders have been hopeful that the Republicans would permit them to make some changes in the tariff law, by means of an amendment to the deficiency bill, but they now know there can be no such good fortune in store for them. The action of almost all the congressional leaders in both Houses to increase the anxiety of the administration to do something to remove the bone of contention—the discriminating duty on sugar imported from those countries that pay an export bounty. A committee representing the Democratic leaders on the Currency bill, and the tariff bill, and consulted with one or two other Republicans and presented the case to them, in the hope that they would consent to an amendment eliminating this discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound from the tariff law. No encouragement was given those who sought the conference. Republicans admit that changes should be made in the bill, but do not think that this one item would suffice to give the country what is needed. Other changes in existing rates were suggested by them as necessary, in short, a general scheme of revision, looking to an increase of rates that would, in their opinion, give the Treasury sufficient money to run the government. Unable to see the wisdom of this proposition, and finding that they were unable to accomplish what they desired only through an agreement that was, as they understood it, antagonistic to Democratic principles, the Democratic leaders have abandoned the idea of attempting to repeal the obnoxious duty by the same means, and will report the bill without any proposed changes in the tariff law.

The debate over the deficiency bill will be interesting and lively, Mr. Hill will doubtless figure in it to a great extent, and he will have some followers on the other side of the chamber. Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania seems to be playing the part of a free lance, as is evidenced by the amendment to the deficiency bill of which he gave notice the other day, which amendment strikes out a reference to the income tax where it appears in the bill, and substitutes a new work schedule. This amendment practically opens up a field for discussion that is practically inexhaustible. During the debate on the tariff bill in the Senate Mr. Quay showed his power of physical endurance and the preparation he has made for this new struggle indicates that he is about to enter it with his guns oiled and his side

arms in good trim. What amount of time he will consume is problematical, but the bare possibilities of what he may accomplish in causing the Democratic leaders great concern, for the days remaining to this session are swiftly passing, and so far only one appropriation bill has passed the Senate and only one other is on the calendar.

OF COLORADO.

Waite Will Appear as a Candidate if he has the Chance.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Ex-Governor Waite of Colorado arrived in Chicago this morning. He was met at the depot by a committee composed of Chairman Eldridge of the city central committee, Mr. Taylor, Col. Hamilton, Attorney Burdick and others who escorted him to the Great Northern hotel. Accompanying ex-Governor Waite on his lecturing tour are Senator G. G. Darrow and E. H. Mulbury, speaker of the Iowa Democratic Party. To a reporter ex-Governor Waite did not deny the fact that he would be a candidate for the presidency in 1896. "It will depend chiefly on the condition of affairs at that time," he said. "I want to see the man nominated who can poll the most votes. If I am the choice of the party, I will do all in my power to bring about my election. I am now lecturing for the good of the party, and whoever the nominee may be in 1896 will receive my heartiest support."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Financial Report of the Denver Organization.

Denver, Jan. 11.—The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this city was held last evening. President Everett made a long report in which he justified the expenditure of money for entertainment purposes.

Secretary Light reviewed the work of the Chamber, especially the financial part. This is summarized by him as follows:

| DISBURSEMENTS. | |
|---|------------|
| Indebtedness of 1893..... | \$2,074.03 |
| Salaries (secretary, stenographer, janitor and elevator boy)..... | 3,848.81 |
| Printing, stationery, postage..... | 45.00 |
| Fuel..... | 108.23 |
| Gas..... | 117.50 |
| Water..... | 83.50 |
| Elevator, power and repairs..... | 260.15 |
| Renovation and repairing building..... | 190.44 |
| Worship reception..... | 146.00 |
| Excursions..... | 500.00 |
| General expense..... | 1,222.00 |
| Total..... | \$9,709.08 |

| LIABILITIES. | |
|--|------------|
| Due library appropriation..... | \$1,500.00 |
| Binford Coal company..... | 45.00 |
| Summit Fuel and Feed company..... | 51.88 |
| Denver Gas company..... | 147.15 |
| Due insurance companies, in advance for three years..... | 150.00 |
| Smith-Brooks Printing company..... | 488.75 |
| Total..... | \$2,422.45 |

On motion of George O. Shafter a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the gentlemen.

New Bible Class Methods.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gokey entertained the Students' Bible class at the First Methodist Episcopal church Tuesday night at what inaugurated an affair hereafter to be known as an annual banquet. The first evening of the new year marked the first annual banquet of "Mr. Gokey's boys." At 9 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Albertson offered prayer, and the guests sat down to a choice collation well prepared by Mrs. Gokey. At its conclusion Mr. Gokey prefaced the toasts, which followed, with a warm welcome and a few words of good cheer to his faithful class.

Reuben G. Owens then called on a few members of the class for a word in response to toasts bearing on the work and pleasures of the class. The Rev. Mr. Albertson, with a few words of congratulation, presented Guy L. Mills with a Bible, a prize for having secured the greatest number of new members since last June. Mr. Mills responded.

Ralph W. Dorn and Roswell Fuller played banjo duets, and Clifton Hildum added to the pleasure of the guests with guitar and harmonica playing. He introduced a composition of his own which he has christened "The Students' Bible Class March." The class has adopted a novel "yell," and its appreciation of the entertainment furnished at the hands of its leader was made doubly manifest by a "yell" and shout of greeting.

The annual banquet of this class may, by the success of that Tuesday night, be without hesitation termed an established affair.—(Camestown Evening Journal.)

Diffused Wealth.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency tentatively adopted by the Post office claim that the capitalists and monopolists are grasping all of the profits of the people and that wealth in the United States is fast gravitating from the many to the few. The deposits in the national banks amount to \$1,647,071.25, the number of depositors is 1,923,246. The deposits in the savings banks of the country amount to \$2,747,561,280, and the depositors number 4,777,887. Then there are building associations with assets valued at \$523,852,000, and shareholders numbering 1,745,725. Taking all these together, and calculating that each individual depositor or shareholder represents a family of five persons, we have a total of \$3,923,830,480, belonging to 3,452,752 citizens, who stand for at least two-thirds of all the people of the United States; and the figures would be considerably larger if the deposits of the ordinary local banks were included. It is worth noting, furthermore, that there are 34,745 farms and 2,228,571 homes in the country owned by the same number of individuals. It is a very well for the calamity howlers to make all sorts of wild statements for political purposes but the facts and figures furnished by the statisticians of the government are not compelled for buncombe and do not lie.—Pueblo Chieftain.

A Railway Foreclosed.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 14.—In the Federal court to-day a decree of foreclosure was entered in the case of the St. Louis Trust company and the Atlantic Trust company of Philadelphia against the Little Rock Electric Street Railway property and the property was ordered sold within 90 days. The property companies were creditors to the amount of \$650,000. Capt. C. E. Martin of this city was appointed master to conduct the sale. An order was so entered dissolving the receivership.

THE NATIONAL.

GOVERNOR WAITE'S ADDRESS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Words of Wisdom from the New Executive—Practical Suggestions for Legislation—Strict Economy Urged—The Affairs of State Carefully Considered.

General Assembly.
The constitution of the chief executive office of the State, it cannot be out of place for me to call attention to the meaning and intention of the people, as expressed on Nov. 6 last, through the ballot box. To me, as chief magistrate, it conveyed the meaning of the oath, that the law is to be impartially administered and enforced, regardless of so-called class, condition or party affiliation, and that the supremacy of the law is to be maintained as an inviolable principle. This is the meaning of the oath, and it is just taken in your presence. It behooves you, the General Assembly of this State, in the performance of your duties to have in mind the fact that the people demand of you the most careful consideration of the rights of all, the practice of the most rigid economy and the application of careful business methods through legislation to the affairs of the State.

State Finances.

The finances of the State are naturally of the first importance. The Auditor's estimate of the revenues for the next year indicates that they will be about \$100,000 less than those of the last two years, and the estimated expenses of the next two years will exceed the estimated revenues of these years about \$50,000. The revenues of the next two years will be still further reduced, if it is ascertained that the Secretary of State's office or the Insurance department were to fall off, or the rate of interest for State deposits were to be diminished.

As the constitution establishing a Board of Pardons is not to be considered, even as a last resort.

In the financial condition in which the people of this State find themselves, in common with those of the whole country, it is not possible to make such an appropriation as will carry into effect the legislative intention in framing the act. If the expense to the State is, in your opinion, too great, with the salary as made in the act, then at the salary fixed at a certain figure, the bureau made effective; otherwise, I recommend the act be repealed. If immigration is desirable, then authentic information of our agricultural resources, and of the particular resources of the different sections of the State, should be obtained, and as far as possible, among those who might desire to make homes with us. The advantage to the State of having the truth made known in an authorized way cannot be magnified. Exaggerated or untrue statements, made by persons interested only in their own schemes, or by those means to be prevented from discrediting the reputation of our community and injuring proper enterprises.

A large part of the expenses that must be paid out of the general revenue fund is for the various State institutions, such as the penitentiary, reformatory, industrial school and insane asylum. In these institutions it appears that extravagant and reckless methods of doing business have resulted in expenditures which are unnecessarily large for the results obtained, and which should be cut down, and the State must be practiced in order that the State may meet its expenses.

In this connection I recommend to your careful consideration the advisability of another act establishing a Board of Control for the purchase of supplies, so far as allowed by the constitution, for the State institutions, the various departments, and the State Capitol after its completion.

Such a board should consist of from three to five members, controlled by law in the performance of its duties, after the manner of the Board of Capitol Managers, which as a business concern has been eminently successful.

No supplies should be bought by this board for the State, the contract being awarded to the lowest bidder, without exception, the quality of the goods being the same. Such a board would, in my opinion, save to the State, after paying the salaries of its members of it, more than \$100,000 per year.

This board, in addition to purchasing the necessary supplies indicated, could well be entrusted with the duty of examining into the needs of the various institutions, and making reforms and include the same in its report.

Transition Warrants.

In the transition from the old system of redeeming the oldest outstanding warrants first, to the present one of using the money arising from taxation in each year for the redemption of the warrants issued in that year, a large number of warrants were left without any means of payment. Whether the existence of such warrants is due to mismanagement, or to a mistaken view of the law, they were taken in good faith as promises of the State to pay out debts. The spirit, principle and purpose of the law, in Colorado, if I understand them, are absolutely antagonistic to the reputation, in any form whatever, of honest debts. I recommend that you ascertain the exact amount of such warrants and interest, and submit to the people at the next general election an amendment to the constitution which will authorize the taking up of those warrants by bonds, hedging the transaction about with adequate safeguards, so that the power given to meet the specific situation shall not be construed to extravagant and unintended purposes and uses.

A wise policy in the use of the internal improvement funds should be adopted. Such a policy consistently carried out, through a series of years, would be of undoubted benefit to the interests of the people throughout the State, so far as the improvement funds can affect them.

Your attention is called to the need of legislation in connection with the insane asylum, without going into details, the law should be amended so as to assimilate it as far as possible to the hospital idea.

The inequality of sentences imposed by the different judges for the same offenses committed under like conditions, and the different degrees of criminal tendencies in different convicts and the experience in various other States of the benefits to be derived from the indeterminate sentence, justify the recommendation that the criminal law be so modified as to adopt the mode of sentencing under such a system. Proper execution, however, should be made for capital and life sentences.

Industrial School for Girls.

An industrial school for girls is needed. The institution exists on paper, but for lack of an appropriation it is of no use whatever. The use of such a institution for wayward girls is at least as great as for boys. Indiscriminately in the present condition of the State's finances, which require economy, it may

be difficult, if not impossible, to make such needed appropriation, but this fact does not relieve the State of the duty of providing the means of detaining and reforming the class referred to. I can see no way to attain the desired end, except by submitting the question to the people, whether they will allow bonds to be sold to obtain the money to establish the reform school for girls; and at the same time there might be submitted an amendment for the purpose of meeting the expense of a State school or home for dependent children.

The dependent, the homeless, or worse than homeless, children of the State of so tender an age that they are completely helpless, have just and meritorious claims upon the commonwealth at large. They are helpless, but because if they are not cared for they will later along in life, in all human probability, cause vastly more direct expense to the State than it would cost the State to provide for them by a well planned and economical system that will prevent their becoming criminals. The Michigan law, providing for a State school or home for dependent children, and the ultimate adoption of such into family homes as soon as such homes can be provided, seem to me to accomplish exactly the desired end. I recommend legislation in this direction, based upon the actual situation in this State, as to the number of dependent children and consistent with the financial condition of the State.

State Board of Pardons.

At the request of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, I recommend that such board be relieved of the duties of a Board of Pardons. The members of the board assure me that the duties that devolve upon them as members of the board of Charities and Corrections prevent them from giving sufficient time and attention to the duties of the Board of Pardons.

In reference to a Board of Pardons, I will say that it will be time to make a recommendation when it is ascertained what is to be done with the recommendation concerning the intermediate sentences.

There exists an act concerning the immigration commissioner, which is valuable, but the lack of appropriation to meet expenses. In this connection I would suggest that if you deem such a commissioner or bureau to be desirable, and in the interest of the development of the State, and of the agricultural interest, as well as carry into effect the legislative intention in framing the act. If the expense to the State is, in your opinion, too great, with the salary as made in the act, then at the salary fixed at a certain figure, the bureau made effective; otherwise, I recommend the act be repealed. If immigration is desirable, then authentic information of our agricultural resources, and of the particular resources of the different sections of the State, should be obtained, and as far as possible, among those who might desire to make homes with us. The advantage to the State of having the truth made known in an authorized way cannot be magnified. Exaggerated or untrue statements, made by persons interested only in their own schemes, or by those means to be prevented from discrediting the reputation of our community and injuring proper enterprises.

Where great canals are necessary to bring a tract of State land under cultivation, the only practical course seems to me to be to sell either all or part of the lands at the best obtainable price, and in the event that it is deemed best to sell but a part, to give a half of the proceeds to the purchaser to be used for the irrigation and cultivation of the remaining lands, although retaining the property of the State.

In the matter of renting State lands, I would recommend that a system allowing a lessee who is an actual settler at the close of his term to have the preference in renting. This is to the State's own advantage and only just to the lessee, who is encouraged thereby to improve and cultivate his farm.

Municipal Government.

The problem of municipal government in this country is one which presents for solution many difficulties. That self-government is a phrase which unquestionably represents a correct theory and principle, but it is at times difficult to be made use of to bring about a result which is neither true local self-government nor good government.

Your attention is called to the importance to the community of good highways, and to the necessity for legislation which will place our public highways in the best possible condition by the use of the money which the taxpayers constantly contribute for the purpose. In many parts of the State, for want of organization, the roads are in a state of ruin, and the amount of tax is collected and expended, which, if wisely and systematically used, would bring about the desired result.

The present law, placing the superintendence and repair of the roads in the hands of the county board, does not seem to be as productive of as good results as the old system of district road overseers, although the old system was by no means satisfactory.

The preservation of the native forests of the State, and the matter of which something adequate should be done, which should be stopped if the hills and mountains are not to be denuded to the detriment of the people and the injury of the timber and irrigation interests.

Injustice and injury results to employees, especially of coal mining companies, from the practice prevailing in some places of issuing scrip in payment for work in place of payment of lawful money, and the delay of payment beyond a reasonable time. The employee should have his pay promptly and in cash, so that he can buy to the best advantage and be relieved from the evil resulting to him from a credit system of paying and from the necessity of paying higher prices for inferior goods than he would be compelled to pay if he had money to buy where he pleased. Proper legislation upon which will affect this desirable result is earnestly recommended.

The law of the State requires, as you know, a unanimous verdict of a jury in civil as well as criminal cases. This particularly in civil cases frequently brings about mistrials, resulting in unnecessary great expense in the running of the courts, and to litigants. There seems to be no reason why the agreement of two-thirds or three-fourths of a jury upon a verdict should not be sufficient in civil cases.

I recommend the enacting of a law which will eliminate as far as possible the evil of "public" corporations. The fact that with which corporations can be brought into existence in this State brings about an abuse which results in harm and injury to the unwary and detriment to the interests of the general community. The law should require that the stock of corporations be paid for in money that the money should, in good faith, be paid into the treasury of the corporation, and where stock is issued for property an appraisal of its value should be made by some public official.

Without meaning in any way to throw discredit on State and private banking institutions of whatever kind, I urge upon your attention the necessity for legislation which will render such banks safe against depositors from loss so far as possible. The supervision which is exercised under the national law over national banks, such as examination by a bank examiner and publication of condition at repeated intervals, should be provided for State and private banks.

The law should be amended so that an investor, his money or that of other depositors in any inferior class of securities, should be recognized as being about these results.

The inquiry to many unfurnished out of the community, growing out of the fact of real property being so securely held by the courts, and the fact that the courts are so

particularly through the sale of such property by unfair methods, so that the property does not bring a fair value, leaving unfairly a debt in the form of a note or excess judgment against the debtor requires an adequate remedy. Such remedy, in my opinion, is to be found in legislation, requiring that all property which is to be sold at auction shall be sold only after foreclosure proceedings, the property being first appraised; the sale to be approved by the court having jurisdiction of the matter; with an equity of redemption for the debtor for a period of one year. This system, old and well tried, preserves all the rights of the debtor, and prevents unfair advantage being taken of him, and at the same time does not interfere with the rights of anyone, or disturb business, destroy confidence or work hardship on debtors by making it unreasonably difficult to borrow or renew; and no objection can possibly be made by those who usually lend money, because, in the very places from which we borrow, exactly this system obtains.

Attachment Law.

I earnestly recommend that the thirteenth ground for attachment in the attachment act, chapter 3, section 1, and the tenth ground of attachment in chapter 1, section 1, both of the session laws of 1893, be repealed.

To put a special class of debtors into the hands of their creditors so completely without just cause as is done by our statutes in the sections named, calling for attachment, is not only a wrong to such debtors, but is injurious to the business interests of the community. No good reason exists in my opinion for giving such preference to creditors promissory notes or overdue book accounts. To avoid any possible oversight, I will call your attention to the fact that the same reasons for the amendment of the attachment law for courts of record exist for such amendment to the act concerning the same matter, which applies to justice courts.

It is somewhat difficult to decide just what should be done about the State irrigation enterprises, called the State canals No. 1 and No. 2.

To involve the State's finances through an enterprise which in itself may be desirable enough, but which the State has not the financial ability to conduct, is wrong.

Where great canals are necessary to bring a tract of State land under cultivation, the only practical course seems to me to be to sell either all or part of the lands at the best obtainable price, and in the event that it is deemed best to sell but a part, to give a half of the proceeds to the purchaser to be used for the irrigation and cultivation of the remaining lands, although retaining the property of the State.

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The law should be amended so that an investor, his money or that of other depositors in any inferior class of securities, should be recognized as being about these results.

The inquiry to many unfurnished out of the community, growing out of the fact of real property being so securely held by the courts, and the fact that the courts are so

considered by you in deliberating upon this subject. In addition to these general facts, which exist at all times, there are special circumstances at present that should also receive your consideration. With one principal exception all of the railroads of this State are now in the hands of the courts, and are being managed by receivers. Their business has been pretty thoroughly dismantled, and I believe it is true that there is not a single railroad paying dividends to its stockholders at this time. Under such circumstances it seems to me to be wise to apply common sense and business views to this subject.

Equal Suffrage.

Many earnest and just men in the last Legislature and throughout the State, feared that equal suffrage was a mistake because they believed that women would not take their full share of the political burden. The keen interest of women in matters concerning the new constitution is sufficient to answer the doubt. Their intense interest in the moral well-being of the community justifies the faith which has now been proved by their works, that their advent into political life will positively and permanently benefit all the people.

In closing I cannot refrain from giving some expression, however inadequate, to my admiration for the resourceful courage of our citizens amid the trying times following upon the closing of the Indian mints and the bank panic of 1893. At that time one of our greatest interests, if not the greatest, was stricken with a sudden death. The rest of the nation looked on pityingly, expecting us to starve and to immigrate. It was well then, that we ourselves fully appreciated the great extent and wonderful richness of our natural resources. With the versatility of an intelligent and progressive people and the indomitable courage of the conquerors of adversity, our people turned to the development of their resources. As if by enchantment, and discoveries were made on every side. We went to work at the things that were left to us, and while it cannot be truthfully said that the old time prosperity has yet been restored, it is true, that we have come back, and with seeds good times near at hand. The development of Colorado's wonderful resources means prosperity to the people. They will all be developed and the State's silver industry will again take the lead. The complete restoration of silver is essential to the well being of the commercial world. With silver demonetized the business world is deprived of one-half of the money of ultimate demand.

When this is known and appreciated by the majority of the people of the United States, the only remedy there is or can be, will be applied, and silver will again take a ratio with gold of 16 to 1, or perhaps 15 to 1, which relative quantities in store indicate to be the correct one. With silver restored and her other resources developed, Colorado's people will have an enviable lot.

WANTS THE CAS—The New Treasurer of Colorado and the Old Incumbent.

Denver, Jan. 10.—State Treasurer Mulnix yesterday accompanied ex-State Treasurer Nance to the State Capitol and received from him there \$505,058.61 for which amount of money the Treasurer gave a receipt. He now calls upon Mr. Nance for \$25,000 more and interest. This is the \$25,000 which the State has tied up in the Treasurer's default. The State bank and which was secured to Mr. Nance by a bond executed by private individuals. Treasurer Mulnix was offered this bond but refused to accept it. He wants cash and all the cash that the State owns. The cash balance of the State according to the books of the late Treasurer, shows that there should be \$330,058.61. Even this is incorrect in that it does not add interest upon the \$25,000 which is tied up in the bank mentioned. This interest now amounts to about \$100, and Treasurer Mulnix wants this \$100, and an exact amount of the interest may be, and "available cash." The receiver's certificate and accompanying bond which Mr. Nance agreed to turn over to the State has been declined.

The Treasurer stated yesterday that he had already begun steps looking towards the recovery of this money. He laid the matter before Attorney General Carr for his opinion and the result is that the Treasurer was advised to reject anything but "available cash." The Treasurer's clerks have found that during the administration of ex-Treasurer James Carlisle a Pueblo bank failed, having at the time in deposit with it certain funds of the State. When Carlisle went out of office he turned over to his successor every dollar of the money involved together with interest upon it. Nothing less will now satisfy the present Treasurer. Speaking of the matter Treasurer Mulnix stated:

"There is no option in the matter for me. I must receive from the outgoing Treasurer all the money and the State owns. I find by the books that there is this \$25,000 and I have demanded it. It is too early to anticipate that I will get it to the contrary, I am satisfied Mr. Nance has once again made the matter good. However, I have no money. I have to-day been advised by Attorney General Carr that I must reject all but 'available cash' in return for my receipt. This money covered by the receiver's certificate which Mr. Nance offered me is not 'available cash' and accordingly I have refused to accept it. More than that, there is much interest due upon it. The opinion of the courts upon the Court cases lies closely to this instance, and, to be sure, I am governed by that action. I have not received the money Colorado owes me \$25,000 plus interest upon it."

The new administration in this department stepped into much work upon its first day. It had been arranged that one of the old treasury clerks would remain over long enough to get the new officials fairly on with the work. However, these overtures were withdrawn and none of the clerks would stay. Then being obliged to take up the slack in the office without assistance from the old force, Treasurer Mulnix found himself immersed in business. There has not been a single dollar entered up during the present year, and checks from county officers and State departments aggregate of \$5,000 lay in the vault of the bank, neither recorded, credited upon the books to the proper officer, nor deposited in bank. In the meantime the funds were drawing no interest as they should have been.

Upon realizing that much work might be saved by securing some one familiar with the books of the State Treasury department, Mulnix has engaged one of Carlisle's old clerks, who will draw the balances and open the new books, so that the disadvantages of not being able to secure one of Nance's clerks will be abridged.

Dr. A. A. Smith was appointed justice of the peace at Anaconda by the county commissioners yesterday.

Of these matters should be carefully

SENATOR TELLER.

The Colorado State-man Makes a Great Speech.

CROWDED FLOOR AND GALLERIES

The Carlisle Bill Ridiculed as Lunacy—The Only Remedy will be the Restoration of Silver—He is Willing to Compromise.

Washington, Jan. 12.—In the Senate today Mr. Teller (Rep.) of Colorado held the close attention for over three hours of a large audience on the floor and in the galleries, as he delivered with great earnestness and eloquence his views on the financial condition of the Government. He held up to ridicule and contempt what he called the "fanatic appeals" of the executive department and said that those appeals showed that that branch of the Government was in wrong hands. He spoke of the Carlisle bill offered in the House as a bill which for crudities and absurdities had few equals in this or any other Congress, and said that if it had been introduced by a member of the Populist party it would have been regarded as a piece of lunacy. His own remedy for the existing condition of things was to enlarge the metallic basis of the country by the restoration of silver money. Low prices in the United States and in the world were the result, he said, of the demonetization of silver. He said that he was ready to join in any compromise that was not a base surrender and abandonment of silver as a money, and by which silver could be replaced in the monetary system of the United States and (through its agency) in that of the world.

He was followed by Mr. Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts, who announced his hostility to the income tax, not only because it was bad in itself, but because it was a great step toward the ruin of the protective system; and by Mr. Stewart (Rep.) of Nevada, who saw in the full restoration of silver as money the only possible remedy for the existing financial troubles.

Mr. Stewart had not finished his speech when, at 1:15, the Senate adjourned until Monday. Mr. Hatch in accordance with the request of National Dairy Union expressed in a resolution adopted at the meeting of the union yesterday afternoon, to secure the passage of Mr. Grout's bill to make oleomargarine, butterine and other imitations of dairy products subject to the laws of any state into which they may be transported. The effort met with a successful objection, and the hour allotted for the consideration expired before a vote was reached. The division of the House upon preliminary questions shows an overwhelming majority in its favor, so that its passage, when again it comes up, seems to be assured.

Previous to the discussion upon the oleomargarine bill, Mr. Keim (Ind.) of Kansas presented a resolution asking the Secretary of Agriculture to give to the drought-stricken regions of the Northwest as much as possible of the quota of seeds allotted to him, the distribution to be made through the regularly appointed relief committee of the several states, but objection was made to its present consideration, and it was referred.

Mr. Holman (Dem.) of Indiana reported the Indian appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1896; and Mr. Meyer (Dem.) of Louisiana reported the bill to reorganize and amend the organization of the personnel of the navy and marine corps.

The bill codifying the pension laws and the four private pension bills favorably acted upon at last night's session were passed. The House then proceeded to the execution of a special order setting apart today for the delivery of eulogies upon the life and service of the late Representative Geo. B. Shaw of Wisconsin. Tributes were paid to his memory by a number of his associates and at their conclusion at 4 o'clock the House as a further mark of respect adjourned.

PRINTERS AND PHILERS.

The Capitol Commissioners' Reports and Their Contrast with the Others.

Denver, Jan. 12.—Today's Republican says: "When, five months ago, the then Secretary of State advertised for contracts for public printing there were three bids submitted for all the work and two others for portions of it. Of not one of the bidders was a bond required, although the law specifies that a bond for \$1,000 shall accompany each bid as evidence of good faith. Smith, Brooks & Co. received the contract for the work, although they were 10 per cent higher than the lowest bidder, a competitor who bid upon the entire contract, and higher again than two others who bid on portions of the work. None of those bids save the successful one can now be found. McClees rejected those lower than Smith, Brooks & Co., because, he claims, they were submitted by 'irresponsible parties.' One of these was 'The Gazette Printing Company' of Colorado Springs. That company did not receive the contract because it was not in Denver. The law does not require that the printing shall be done in any particular city, but by the 'lowest responsible bidder.' 'Four years ago the State Board of Capitol Managers issued 1000 copies of its report, which was a 64 page book, printed in type a thorough specimen of mechanical work, in every way equal to brief work, and paid \$200 for the entire issue. This Colorado Springs firm did the work. Two years later the board decided that 1000 was an extravagant number of reports to issue and cut down its order to 500. The same firm bid on the work and for \$250 got out a 76-page report, made five cuts of ground floor plans of the capitol, a half-sized engraving of the capitol building, an insert of the latter on high-calendered paper, and included 25 pages of expensive table work. This year the same board decided to again publish 500 reports of about the same size as two years ago, excepting that there are seven pages additional table work, and there being no cuts to make the job is let for \$100. Smith, Brooks & Co. bid on this work 22 per cent higher than the successful contractor, this same Colorado Springs paper.

"Secretary of State McClees nor ex-Treasurer Nance nor the ex-Governor had anything to do with the letting of

this contract, as they had with the others for public printing. When asked yesterday why it was that so little attention seemed to have been paid to the manner of disbursing state funds for this printing, Mr. McClees laid down his hands and confessed he did not know. 'It is beyond me,' he said, 'to tell anything about it. I advertised for contracts received competitive bids, rejected several because they were irresponsible in my judgment or from parties who could not conveniently do the work, and gave it to Smith, Brooks & Co., whom I knew could, for Cramer's map job I got figures elsewhere to guide me, I forget who it was submitted them, but I was convinced that \$5,750 was not too much.'

Under the law the State Board of Capitol Managers may print its own reports. Bids are called for the same way as for public printing. There never was a time that this work was not done from \$22 to 40 per cent, less than bids which secured the public printing. This work is watched, whereas there seems to have been absolutely no attention whatever paid by anyone, excepting the Smith-Brooks company, to the publishing of reports of the executive and appointive State officers, which work is now being done.

DAVID HOLMES.

The English Labor-Statesman Favors Silver and the West.

Boston, Jan. 12.—David Holmes, president of the English Textile Workers' Union, has completed his work in this country and will return to England the first of the week.

Mr. Holmes in speaking of his impressions of this country is particularly enthusiastic concerning the West. He says: "In the Western states you have boundless possibilities, marvelous natural resources and a country destined to be great, prosperous and wealthy. It is the place for young men. I was young myself, and certainly so West. A young man of energy, patience and stability of character is sure to get on in the West, and make his fortune within 10 years."

"When the people of England and of this country return to the inevitable and restore silver to its rightful position here will be an expansion of prosperity in your new and Western states that will astonish the world. 'I believe that the day is coming when England will be forced to save her commercial interests, to enter into an agreement with other nations concerning the re-establishment of silver.' 'Concerning the success of his trip to this country, Mr. Holmes says: 'I have been very much surprised at the interest displayed by the active labor men in this country. We shall be able to bring the textile organizations of Europe, Great Britain and the United States into closer relations.'

BLACK SNOW.

Curious Natural Phenomena in the Middle States.

Indianapolis, Jan. 12.—With the snow-storm of last night throughout this State, came a phenomenon, the like of which has never before been observed. On the top of the snow there is a sprinkling of some dark substance which looks very much like dust. As there has been from 8 to 10 inches of snow on the ground for the past two days, the astronomers and weather dealers were called upon to account for the peculiar deposit upon the snow.

Albion, Ill., Jan. 12.—A dirty substance of yellowish hue was found on the surface of the snow this morning, having fallen during the night. Various suggestions were made as to the origin and composition of the particles, but no solution has been arrived at.

Elva, Ky., Jan. 12.—When people in this locality arose this morning they found the ground with two inches of white snow and this covered again with a yellow tinted stuff that could be gathered in handfuls, and that would turn water black when brought in contact with it. There is no explanation for the phenomenon. Analysis of the strange substance has been undertaken.

WATER OF CAGO.

The Ex-Governor Starts His Lecture Course in His Usual Way.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Ex-Governor Waite of Colorado lectured on the "Emancipation of the White Slave" the Central Music hall to-night, the attendance being small owing to the blizzard that was raging. His talk was a reiteration of the principles of Populism, but at no time did the speaker become sensational in his utterances. In explaining the Populist defeat in Colorado, he declared that 20,000 servant girls voted with him, a more political sense than 5-year-old children. The Italian vote he declared had purchased outright by the Republicans, and that while not all the colored votes of the State were purchasable, a vast majority of it was bought outright. In speaking of municipal reform he laughingly said:

"We had some municipal reform a while in Denver. There was a good deal of kicking over it, and it was a hard fight, but we got here, just the same."

BILL COOK ARRESTED.

Carthage, N. M., Jan. 12.—Word reached here to-night that Bill Cook, the noted outlaw, has been captured near Fort Stanton. The arrest was made by Deputy Marshal Perry, but the details have not been received.

French Statesmanship.

Paris, Jan. 12.—In the debate on the budget in the chamber to-day Deputy Rounet, Socialist, for a metropolitan district, caused a tumult by making a general attack upon the characters of the House. The majority of the members, he said, were morally unfit to perform any public act. The chamber contained so many dishonest men that it was incapable to discharge its duties to the people. After the usual amount of shouting and denying the chamber voted to censure Mr. Rounet and exclude him from the next 10 sittings.

A BAD BILL.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Counterfeit \$20 United States legal tender notes issued under the act of March 3, 1883, series of 1880, check after B. W. S. Rosecrans, register, Z. E. Neuberger treasurer, portrait of Webster, small pink scalloped seal, have made their appearance in the West. The notes are printed on paper and the general appearance is bad.

BRITISH NEWS.

The Liberal Government Getting Ready for Parliament.

ONLY SIXTEEN MAJORITY NOW.

And that is a Very Uncertain One—John Burns and Kerr Macleod are Losing Their Hold on Laborers.

London, Jan. 12.—The proceedings of the cabinet council which was held last Thursday and about whose deliberations there has been so much speculation was by no means as vital, important or as well supervised. The council began with the arrangement of the parliamentary work for the coming session, the sequence of the measures to be introduced, and the manner in which they should be presented. These questions being decided the construction of the session of the session was discussed, the position exhaustively debated. These topics constituted all of the matters discussed by the council that were of public interest.

Lord Rosebery and Professor James Bryce are to speak at the Universal Suffrage Congress at Cardiff on Jan. 18, when it is understood that the premier will promise the executive committee of the National Federation a full statement of the government programme in regard to the House of Lords. The congress will afterwards wind up its session with the passing of a resolution affirming the anti-royal declarations of the Leeds conference.

In regard to dissolution, the leading members of the Liberal party recognize the fact that the uncertainty of the government's position may precipitate its fall within a fortnight after the resumption of the session of the House of Commons. Whips report that according to the most reliable information obtainable the government's majority of 16 in the House depends upon the adhesion of the Radical wing to the ministry, the full vote of the McCarthyites, and the abstention of the Parnellites from voting with the Conservatives. Still the government think they will be able to hold out till the main measures and a popular budget are introduced and those are relied upon to gain sufficient adherents to enable them to pull through. Sir William Harcourt expects that the showing of a continuing surplus will enable the government to state the budget so that it will appeal successfully to the people in the next election and it is believed by the Liberal leaders that their internal discords will not prevent the McCarthyites from meeting in Parliament with a united front. Mr. Healy, when the party met in February, will resume his fight over the constitution of the Irish committee for the session, hoping to overthrow the vote of last March when Arthur O'Connor and Florence O'Driscoll were elected from the committee at the meeting of the committee in Dublin. The repeated attempts to re-admit the Conservatives between the Liberals and the Henryites have not yet been successful, but whatever the outcome of the feud may be the existing differences will not affect in the slightest degree the presentation of a compact front by the McCarthyite party in the face of the English parliament.

The conference of the Federation of Miners has decided not to support the coming trades union congress which has been projected and summoned on the eve of a general election. The congress was initiated by Keir Hardie, John Burns and other labor leaders with a view of committing the trades unionists to the support of the socialist candidates for parliament and the decision of the miners congress is a serious blow to the hopes of the socialist unionists.

Since the Duke of Norfolk, who is the Premier Duke as well as the Premier peer, the United Kingdom became a county, members of parliament of various high and low grades have been rushing in whenever there was a chance for candidacy for such a position. The candidates standing in the pending elections include the Earl of Dunraven, the Earl of Dudley, Earl Cadogan, Lord Amthill and the Earl of Onslow. Sir George Onslow, the Marquis of Londonderry and the Countess of Warwick have been elected to the parish councils. The Queen is greatly concerned over the condition of her faithful servant, Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, keeper of the privy purse and private secretary to Her Majesty, who was stricken with paralysis a few days ago. Sir Henry has been for many years the most trusted adviser of the royal family and the keeper of the most important of the family and state secrets. Her Majesty visits him often and is constantly advised of any change in his condition. His case, however, is hopeless and his mind is rapidly failing.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Bold Men Capture \$10,000 on a Burlington Train. Ottumwa, Ia., Jan. 12.—The American express company's safe on board the east-bound Chicago Burlington and Quincy railroad train No. 4 on the main line was robbed by two men disguised as farmers, just west of this city at 6 o'clock this evening. The messenger was bound and gagged, and the two men escaped with the contents of the safe before the robbery was discovered. How much was secured is unknown but the railroad men think it is in the neighborhood of \$10,000. It is known that the robbers used two heavy grain sacks in which to carry the plunder away. The express messenger knows little about the affair and is puzzled and suffering from the nervous shock to such an extent that he can give little information. The robbers were evidently professionals, despite their rural attire. When the train stopped at Chillicothe, 10 miles west of here, there were few passengers and the conductor signaled to go ahead, as soon as possible. Before the train got under good headway the messenger made a run at the express car and unobserved by the trainmen sprang into the unlocked door of the express car. Both men wore long brown overalls. They were masked, but the agent who was at work when they entered had time to take a glimpse at them and promptly shouted, "Jim Brown and John McGee are here!" Then a man in a mufti of a revolver forced him to give them the keys to the safe which was lifted, the plunder being placed in two grain sacks which the robbers carried. By the time the train began to slow up at the crossings west

of here the robbers were gone, and the robbers opened the door and escaped. The robbery was not discovered till the train reached this city, then the calls of the messenger for help were heard. It is thought that the robbers had concealed their car here and that they were waiting for a good opportunity to make a run at the express car. The train is a mail train but does not carry the heavy through safes of the express company. The local safe which was robbed frequently contains large sums of money and whatever it contained to-night the robbers secured. The express companies' officials will give no information in regard to the amount secured.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S WEST.

The Colony Seeks Union with the Dominion of Canada.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 12.—It is reported that the government here is in correspondence with the Canadian government regarding terms for New Foundland's admission into the Canadian confederation. The whole question, it is understood, will be referred to the colony's legislature next week. Nothing appears to have been really done by the authorities as yet in the matter of government provision for relief of the prevalent destitution and distress. The government, however, is in constant cable communication with the imperial authorities. The crown prosecution of T. T. McGrath, editor of The Herald, an opposition organ, on the ground that dispatches sent by him as a press correspondent damaged the colony's credit, has been abandoned, together with the proceedings against other correspondents. Mr. McGrath intends bringing suit for \$10,000 damages.

French Cabinet Crisis.

Paris, Jan. 11.—At 7:05 o'clock this evening the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 283 against 231, rejected a resolution offered by M. Crémieux approving the Government's conduct throughout in dealing with the railway conventions, and so providing for the Government's association from the act of M. Zanussi. Premier Dupuy then ascended the tribune and said: "After this vote the chamber must understand that the cabinet cannot continue to participate in its deliberations." The ministers then left the chamber in the midst of the applause of the opposition. In the course of the debate Premier Dupuy explained that it was the railway companies and not the Government that referred the convention to the council of state which decided that the convention was durable until 1910.

His opinion that the duration of the convention was limited to 1914 in spite of the decision of the council. If he was mistaken he said, he would prefer to retain his independence and withdraw rather than as a minister preside at the execution of a judgment he believed to be erroneous. His declaration evoked a storm of applause.

M. Goblet severely stigmatized the decision of the cabinet to accept the decision of their counsel as final. M. Millevoye said that the guarantee of the railway interest had already cost France 52,000,000 francs. Toward the close of the debate the Government refused to accept a motion for the order of the day pure and simple, which the chamber had passed, and the motion was rejected on a second vote by a majority of 16.

Finally M. Dupuy demanded a vote on M. Trelat's resolution approving the Government's acceptance of the decision of the council of state. This resolution was rejected by a vote of 283 to 231. The closeness of the vote necessitated a recount, during which there was great excitement on the floor and in the lobbies. After the ministers had taken their departure the chamber unanimously adopted a resolution offered by M. Krantz reserving the rights of the state in dealing with the railway conventions. The chamber then adjourned until Saturday.

President Casimir-Perier tried vainly to induce Premier Dupuy to reconsider his resignation. The Premier would not listen to any proposals, owing to his retention of office, and after a conference of 40 minutes his resignation was accepted.

Contraband Arms Secured.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 14.—Special United States Inspector Anderson of this place went over to Fernandina to-day and searched the warehouse of E. B. Borden & Co., in whose name the warehouse was conducted. He found 150 cases of arms and ammunition in the warehouse. The day was dredged in the neighborhood of the yacht and three cases of guns were brought to the surface. While Borden & Co. endeavor to deny the affair as a ruse, they have engaged the services of Baker & Drew, the most prominent lawyers in Fernandina, to look to their interests.

Taylor's Bondsman in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—It was reported to-day that the bondsman of W. W. Taylor, South Dakota's missing treasurer, were in conference with that gentleman in this city. Several of them arrived in town last night and this morning, among them ex-Governor Melet and C. H. V. N. When Mr. Vinton was questioned about his visit to Chicago at this time, he denied that he was here in any way connected with the defaulting South Dakota treasurer. He said that he had seen ex-Governor Melet in the hotel for a few minutes by accident, but that nothing had been said about Taylor.

The statement was afterwards contradicted by ex-Governor Melet himself, who admits that Vinton came to a conference of the bondsman. "If there was any communication with Taylor or any," said Mr. Melet, "I know nothing of it. I was not in the carriage which is said to have gone from the hotel to-day. I do admit that I am here to try and find out about Taylor and with reference to the Taylor affair I see no reason to conceal the statement regarding Taylor's case. I am here to find out the true figures, and wish also to talk of the settlement of the bond. If we are forced to settle now it will take every cent of property owned by the bondsman, and even that will be insufficient to satisfy Taylor's property now being very low. I am here to see whether they will be time a owed for the capture of Taylor or time a owed for capture of Taylor. I have seen nothing of Taylor's whereabouts since he left. I will say, however, that I believe firmly that Tay-

lor's shortage came through mismanagement and unintentional errors, and not through criminal intent. I believe that it was at the last moment that he gave way, and decided to leave rather than try to explain things which seemed against him, and which he was unable to settle. I will probably be in Chicago for several days, and hope to have more information before I go."

Lincoln's Tomb Neglected.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 14.—The House of Representatives this evening adopted a resolution to the effect that as the tomb of Abraham Lincoln is in a neglected condition in the care of the Lincoln Monument association, the Governor of Illinois be requested by the Pennsylvania Legislature to ask the Legislature of Illinois to take the monument under the care of the State of Illinois.

AN ARMY OF PROVOCK.

Faithful Service to the Government Recognized at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day by the President were four who have served under the Interior Department for some years and whose promotions were made because of efficient service and loyalty on the line of the civil service policy which the department adopts whenever possible to do so. A sketch of the appointments showing their service follows: For Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Thomas F. Smith of New York. While serving as a special Indian agent in Arizona, Mr. Smith was appointed agent to the Indians of the Osage agency in Oklahoma, June 14, 1888, where he made an excellent record till April, 1893. In April '93, he was appointed a special Indian agent and in November of the same year promoted to be an inspector, which position he has filled with marked efficiency to the present time. For Indian Inspector, James McLaughlin of North Dakota. Mr. McLaughlin was for five years agent for the Indians of Devil's Lake agency in North Dakota and has been a special Indian agent of the Standing Rock agency for nearly 15 years. He had previously been five years in the Indian service, beginning as blacksmith, has risen from grade to grade by his ability and fidelity and is now recommended for the position of inspector on his record alone. For Indian Agent, Standish Rock, N. D., John Cramie of Minnesota. Mr. Cramie was Indian agent at Devil's Lake, N. D., from 1891-96, and made an excellent record in the service. He speaks the Sioux language and understands the Indians thoroughly. His wife also speaks the native language and is frequently being herself one-quarter Sioux. Mr. Cramie is not an applicant for the position, but is suggested as the best man who can be found after careful inquiry.

For United States Commissioner at Kadiak, Alaska, Alphonzo C. Edwards of Washington. Mr. Edwards has held many excellent recommendations from Spokane, where he has lived for a number of years and from prominent men from the State of Washington. He is a lawyer of good character and ability.

CHICAGO GAS.

The Annual Meeting Prevented by a Judicial Injunction.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—This was the day set for the annual meeting of the gas corporations which compose what is called the gas trust of Chicago, but a judicial injunction prevented any action being taken. Attorney General Moloney of Illinois appeared before Judge Tullih and on behalf of the State applied for an order restraining the Fidelity Trust company of Philadelphia from voting the stock which it holds in the gas companies. The injunction was issued, and no election of officers and directors, or other business requiring a vote of the stock, could be brought before the meeting.

The order of the court was served on Robert T. Lincoln, attorney Burr of the Pullman company, and Mr. Sheedon of New York, who held the proxies of the Fidelity company. The gas companies merely called the regular meetings and adjourned for a week, pending a disposal of the injunction matter. Director E. C. Benedict of New York, who has been the leading spirit in the gas affairs from Wall Street, evidently expected a move of this kind from the legal officers of Illinois, as he left for New York last night. It is reported that for some time Chicago holders of gas stocks have been making strenuous efforts to gain partial control of affairs in opposition to Mr. Benedict.

AMONG FLOODS.

One Hundred English Coalers Drowned at Hanley.

London, Jan. 14.—The Diglake colliery at Hanley was flooded this morning while about 240 miners were at work. The water came from a part of the mine which had been closed for some time. It swept through the workings with tremendous force, carrying with it timbers, cars and tools. The men nearest the shafts were rescued and others fled to remote workings where they would be above the level of the flood, although cut off from the shafts. It is thought that 140 men were saved and the rest were drowned. The estimate is only approximate, as nobody knows how many of those below are still alive. Engines have pumped up water for hours, and the flood in the main had subsided greatly at 11 o'clock.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Passenger and Freight Agents Meet in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—But one road now stands in the way of the formation of a new transcontinental passenger association. This is the Union Pacific, which objects to the agreement between the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific. The agreement satisfactorily disposes of the question of California business under the Southern Pacific is allowed 40 per cent of the business, the other lines to divide the rest between them. The objection of the Union Pacific is made on the ground that provision is made for continuous trip tickets only. After this objection had been raised at the general meeting this morning, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow. All rate-makers have been referred to special committees which will report at to-morrow's meeting and it is not impossible that the new association will be born by Wednesday or Thursday.

Transcontinental freight officials convened their meeting here last night for the holidays at the Auditorium hotel to-day. The object of the meeting is to

reorganize the old transcontinental freight association, an advance of rates from Chicago is also contemplated. The principal obstacle in the way of forming the new association is the attitude of the Southern Pacific which wants to make the same rate from New York via New Orleans as the others make from Missouri river points. The Rock Island, Burlington and Santa Fe are opposed to making a sweeping concession and fight promises to be as prolonged and as bitter as the one which is now going on between the passenger representatives of the same lines.

For the first time in many months Santa Fe earnings show an increase for the week over those for the corresponding week of the preceding year. Earnings of the entire system for the first week in January were \$359,123 an increase of \$27,139 over the same period in 1904.

THE W. C. A. RESERVATION.

A Bill Favored to Open it to Homestead Settlement.

Washington, Jan. 14.—A favorable report was ordered to-day by the Indian committee of the House on the bill opening up to settlement under the homestead laws the Wichita Indian reservation in the Indian Territory of about one million acres. It is proposed to sell land for \$1.25 an acre. The reservation is claimed by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, as well as by the Wichitas. The bill provides that the Choctaw and Chickasaw shall enter suit in the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia for the proceeds resulting from the sale of the lands within 60 days after the approval of the bill by the President or forfeit their right to the property. The Wichitas, who number about 1000 souls will be given 100 acres each of the land.

Anacoda Tunnel Started Again.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 14.—The big tunnel on the Anacoda was started up again this morning and work will be pushed until the vein is cut which was encountered in the upper workings. It is now known that the vein is the vein line, and it is thought that it will not be many days before it is cut. The first strike of the week is on a claim known as the Triangle. To be correct, the strike was made several days ago, but its value has only just become known. The new find consists of a five-foot vein but when discovered it was thought to be low grade. Assays have now been made upon it, and it is found that 20 inches of the five feet runs \$57 in gold to the ton. The claim is situated down the hill from the El Reno, and is quite close to town. This part of the country is doing well lately.

Willing to Wait.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 14.—Ex-Senator Ingalls of Kansas, who came here last Saturday, said in regard to the reports from Topeka about the Senatorial contest, he was taking no interest in it, and would rather be a candidate for Senator Peffer's seat two years hence.

CANON GET BONDS.

Populist Treasurers-Elect Prove to be Irresponsible.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 14.—King County Populist Treasurer-elect Maple is unable to furnish bonds and so notified the Commissioners to-day who will appoint a Republican. The Spokane County Populist Treasurer has also failed to furnish bonds and the old one still holds office. A similar difficulty with Populist treasurers has been reported in Chehalis county. The bond of Hedges, Republican Treasurer-elect of that county, Pierce, has not yet been accepted by the commissioners taking exception to the signers for large amounts.

Faculty vs. Students.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—There is a decided lack of harmony between the students and faculty of Northwestern University. It became known when President Rogers and some of the professors tried to impose a censorship over the contributions of certain students to the Chicago newspapers on university matters. The discord increased last Friday, when P. D. M. Fowler was elected manager of the baseball ball team as the choice of the faculty and the students. A stormy meeting of nearly 500 professors and students to-day Friday resigned in favor of Williams and Professor Holgate was hissed for calling the action irregular.

EVER ACCIDENT.

Towboat and Barges Wrecked on the Ohio.

Kawesville, Ky., Jan. 14.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning in a dense fog the towboat Boaz with 30 loaded coal boats rounded the bend just above here, she struck the bank. The fleet went to pieces. The Boaz wheel and machinery were damaged, and the boat keeled over on one side. The crew became frantic, and climbed on to the barges. Twenty barges went down immediately and others drifted out of sight, jammed and are going to pieces in the ice. The Boaz drifted by lying on one side, evidently about to sink. Every steamer here and at Cannellton, opposite, sounded distress whistles. Citizens of both towns were taken to their homes in great excitement and many of the barges belonged to July of Cincinnati, and the coal to Faircett of Pittsburg.

At 8 o'clock not a word had been heard from the boats or the 20 men who were on them.

Crying for Help.

Tell City, Ind., Jan. 14.—Four men on broken barges drifted by here crying for help to-night, but no one dared attempt to reach them.

Fears that All Perished.

Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 14.—The river is being closely watched at all towns for the broken barges and crew. One barge, broken in two drifted by here at dark, but nothing whatever has been heard of the men or the remainder of the boats, and grave fears are entertained that all perished. The river is full of thick heavy ice, and a thick fog prevails. The steamer Tell City passed down at 5 o'clock. Reports say that she was jammed in the ice at Cannellton, but succeeded in getting out the bank and waiting until afternoon, when she came on. Nothing was seen anywhere of the missing boats and crew.

Earthquake in Indiana.

Princeton, Ind., Jan. 14.—Two distinct earthquake shocks were felt here last night at 9 and at 10 o'clock. Further reports show that earthquake shocks were felt at Owensville, Patoka, Ellettsburg, and City and other points in the county.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

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THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL.

Owing to the temporary disarrangement of one of our linotypes, we were unable yesterday morning to print the Governor's inaugural address. The address is one of so great importance, and there are so many of the Gazette readers who depend upon it for such matters in full, and who therefore do not take any other newspaper, that we reprint the address in full today. It has lost nothing by delay.

This message—for it is not only a document for the consideration of the legislature, but a message to the whole people of the State—is one that should be filed away for reference. It is full of facts, its suggestions are those of a practical man, who is anxious to see the government of the State conducted in a thoroughly business-like manner.

Among the many striking things in the message, we single out only a few for comment. The recommendations as to the State finances are all directly to the point. The only safe path for the legislature is the path of strict economy; and the best example of this that they can set is to finish their business as soon as possible and adjourn.

The most striking innovation recommended is the provision for a verdict to be rendered by two-thirds or three-fourths of a jury in civil cases. It is an experiment worth trying.

One of the most interesting matters dealt with is the charter of the city of Denver. The Governor would have this matter referred to the citizens of Denver, empowering them to elect delegates to a municipal convention for the purpose of framing a charter for themselves. This is in accord with the wise principle of home rule. There is no more reason why the legislature should conduct or supervise the local government of Denver than of Colorado Springs or Pueblo. A general act, applicable to cities of the first class, is all that is necessary for the legislature to pass. The details may safely be left to the people of Denver themselves.

The suggestions in regard to an industrial school for girls, and a home for dependent children, are excellent; and the legislature should act promptly in accordance therewith.

The suggestion of a board of control for State institutions, which shall be charged with their general oversight, and more especially with the purchasing of supplies for those institutions, is one that should be adopted. The creation of such a board would save the State some thousands of dollars annually.

In regard to the State ditches, the Governor's recommendations are cautious and conservative. No "shrieks of locality" should influence the legislature to spend any more money than is necessary on these vast enterprises.

The State Board of Charities and Correction is charged with enough duties without acting also as a Board of Pardons. It should be relieved of this function. The Governor is the responsible party, and the present Governor is fully capable of performing the duties of the executive without the advice and assistance of any such body.

The most striking thing about the message throughout is the sound sense that pervades every part of it. Governor McIntire apprehends correctly what the people expect of him when they chose him to this great post of honor and responsibility. He has taken hold of his new duties in exactly the right spirit, and has showed, in his first State paper, that he proposes to give to the people of the State an administration that will attend strictly to business, and will manage the affairs of State with as much care and economy as any private business is managed.

This message shows that the Governor is not only a good business man, who has made a thorough study of the duties of his new position, and has taken hold of those duties in the right spirit; it shows also that he is a man of great ability, of unerring discernment, and of the most practical good sense. A message like this will have more effect on the legislature than any merely rhetorical production could possibly have. It is a message which will give to the new Governor the confidence and respect of the whole people of the State. It is a most auspicious beginning of what promises to be the best administration the State of Colorado has ever had.

CONCERNING BILLIARDS, AND OTHER WORLDLY AMUSEMENTS.

The Y. M. C. A. of Columbus, O., has recently been arranging for a new building, and the question came up whether they should put billiard tables into it. In their endeavor to settle the momentous question correctly, they solicited the opinions of many ministers all over the country, and the matter was discussed at a ministerial meeting in Columbus. The replies were as various as the sources from which they came. There was one letter in particular, from Dr. John D. Scudder of Jersey City, pastor of one of the great

est "Institutional Churches" in the country, which was so much to the point, and which states so clearly the principle which should apply not only to this particular case, but to all similar cases, that we print it here in full:

"You ask me for my opinion with reference to putting billiards in the Y. M. C. A. of Columbus. My answer must be brief, as I am a very busy man. I wish I could give you a lecture I have on this subject, which is nearly an hour long. My position is that not only the Y. M. C. A. but the churches are making a fundamental mistake in not putting in billiards and thus keeping young men away from the saloons. They will leave the game, and if Christian people do not provide it Satan will, and that is all there is to it. The question is plain and can be answered in only one way. The result of putting billiards and pool and ten-pin into our amusement hall next door to the church has kept multitudes out of the saloon, and induced many to attend church and indirectly been the means of converting many and bringing them into the membership of the church. Now, we talk after an experience of five years and we know whereof we speak. God forgive the pious people for their ultra-conservatism. My unqualified advice would be to introduce billiards at once and 'redeem the time' already wasted. Sincerely yours, JOHN D. SCUDDER."

"P. S.—The children of darkness are ten times wiser than the so-called children of light."

The opposition of so many of our churches and ministers—and we are speaking of the whole United States, not of Colorado Springs—to many sorts of harmless amusements, is one of the principal causes of the weakness of the hold of the church upon the young men of the country. The assumption is too often made by ministers, in their preaching, and in private, that this world is not God's world, but the Devil's. The Christian life is held up as one of renunciation, not as a fuller and more complete life than can be lived without Christianity. The whole burden of the sermons of some so-called evangelists—of whom Sam Jones is a type—is entirely negative; don't dance; don't go to the theater; don't play cards; don't play billiards; don't drink; don't smoke; don't read novels; don't do anything to amuse yourself, in short, except read the Bible and pray and sing.

All this is a survival of the old ascetic idea that the flesh is wicked, and that anything which is pleasant to the flesh must be wicked too. In the older days, women were accounted the most wicked things, and he was the holiest man who went off into the desert where the sight of a woman would never meet his eye, and the shadow of a woman never cross his path. That notion is exploded, but the principle survives—the idea that pleasure in itself is sinful; and that the only way to be a good Christian is to mortify the flesh continually. Perhaps after a while we shall get away from the morality of John the Baptist to the morality of the Christ, but we have not got there yet. John came neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and the people said "He hath a devil." Jesus came, eating and drinking, and they said, "Behold a gluttonous man, and a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners." That is just what the Sam Jones style of ministers are saying to-day to every Christian man who follows the example of his Master. Did you ever hear a sermon from the fourteenth chapter of the letter to the Romans which did not pick out one single verse—the 21st—and enlarge on that, to the total distortion of the meaning of the chapter taken as a whole?

It was a courageous old minister who said once that it was a pity the Devil should have all the good tunes, and proceeded to turn some of the good tunes to use in praising God; it is a courageous minister now, who, like Dr. Scudder, says it is a pity the Devil should have all the good amusements, and sets himself to turn some of them to the use of the church. But there are more Dr. Scudders now than there were ten years ago. The world is moving.

GOOD FOR COLORADO.

The recent visit to this State of Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., the celebrated statistician, has been referred to in these columns before. He came especially to attend the sessions of the American Federation of Labor; but he had another object in view, and that was to see for himself what was the condition of the State as its chief industry had been recently ruined by adverse legislation.

In a letter to the New York Tribune, published last Wednesday, Mr. Nimmo tells what he saw in Denver. He begins as follows:

"I arrived at Denver on the morning of Dec. 8, just four years from the time of my previous visit to that city. In view of all that I had heard of affairs in Colorado during the last three years I expected to be saluted on all sides with stories in the key of the song, 'Listen to My Tale of Woe.' I also expected to be confronted on all sides by evidences of failure and decline. But never in my life have I been more agreeably surprised. On arriving at the Windsor hotel, situated in the heart of the business portion of the city and the center of business and political travel, I found the house apparently doing a much better business than it was doing four years ago. Its dining-room was filled with men, a lot of whom appeared to be busy. At about 10 a. m. I started to look the town over and see how it compared in appearance with the Denver of December, 1890. I proposed as nearly as possible, to form an estimate as to the proportion of unoccupied stores and buildings upon which was exhibited the sign 'To Let,' or 'For Sale.' But after a walk of two hours, I saw everywhere abundant evidences of business activity. As I passed up Sixteenth street I noticed here and there tall office buildings, eight to ten stories high, which appeared to me to be new."

After finding out that Denver is not dead, the visitor inquired about other parts of the State. The result of his inquiries appears partly in the subjoined extract from his letter:

"From being the chief silver State of the Union, Colorado is rapidly becoming a great gold State. The silver and gold products of the State were in 1893: silver, \$2,562,000; gold, \$7,487,000. The gold product of 1894, as nearly as can be ascertained, was \$10,000,000, and the best-informed men estimate the gold product of 1895 at \$20,000,000. The first National Bank of Denver, who is a practical miner, believes it safe to say that the present gold discoveries render it probable that the gold product of the State will in three years run up to \$35,000,000 a year. The Cripple Creek mines have rapidly increased their gold product until now it amounts to about \$1,000,000 a month, in advance of railroads, facilities, two railroad lines are, however, being rapidly constructed, and will soon reach that wonderful camp. Leadville has also entered upon a new life. Marvellous strikes in gold are there being made, and her mines are now yielding better than at any time since 1882."

"The prosperity of which I have spoken has been reached chiefly during the years 1891, 1892, a part of 1893, and during the recent weeks of a revival of business. Denver and the State of Colorado generally suffered severely from the business collapse of 1891-92. But in no other State of the Union were the signs of recuperation more substantial or encouraging."

"Omitting all reference to the much-debated question of silver, Colorado has felt the sting of a more malignant influence than has been felt in any other State, and only in those States which have been cursed by the blight of Populism. To the very utmost of his power, Governor Waite has sought to set in motion the revolutionary principles of his political creed. But his defeat and the signal defeat of his party in November, 1894, have been a heavy blow to the slough of despair into which they had fallen, and gave them once more the courage born of bright hopes. A Denver merchant, who was in New York City at the time of the election, has purchased the new Government bonds for \$500,000. He has now doubled all his orders. The result up to Dec. 10, had fully justified his forecast. From every town in the State merchants are now coming in to Denver for goods. Two traveling representatives of large Chicago houses, on the way to Denver, informed me that their Colorado trade was never better than at the present time. The number of guests at the Windsor—chiefly business men—doubled within ten days after the election."

"The rule of Populism in Colorado, was a revolt against the institutions of civil order. The whole administration of Governor Waite was the parest of enterprise. The newness of his defeat lifted the heads of all the business men in the State, and quickened every energy of his people. And yet I was surprised at the kindly feeling entertained by the people of Colorado toward him. This arises from the fact that everybody believes in his courage, his honesty and his sincerity while not subtle or unscrupulous. I found him to be the most dangerous political crank that ever disgraced a high office. The feeling toward him appears to be akin to that entertained toward a certain mischievous-looking pastor whose chief aim in life appeared to be to set not only the people of his church but the whole town by the ears. At last, through non-attendance and non-support, he was forced to resign. Still the people, respecting his sincerity and sympathizing with his adversity, resolved to give him a farewell reception, which was concluded by singing in fervent chorus the hymn beginning with the lines:

"Oh how our anxious hearts rejoice
To see the curse removed.
The people of Colorado seem to entertain just that sort of feeling toward Governor Waite. They will welcome his return to private citizenship as the removal of a curse from their splendid State."

"And now that the blight of Populism is removed from Colorado, and the reaction based upon her vast resources and the indomitable energy of her people has set in, I confidently predict for her a long term of prosperity; less fitful, but more substantial than that period of 'boom' which hitherto has characterized her history, and she has become a Territory of the United States."

This sort of visitor is a good kind to have; we hope there will be more of them. In this State, we all know the condition of affairs, and that Colorado has brighter prospects to-day than any other State in the Union; but it is not easy to convince Eastern people of the fact. But when a man who is accustomed to finding out facts and dealing with statistics presents our case for us in a New York paper in this way, the effect cannot fail to be good.

A USELESS PROPAGANDA.

For the past six months we have been in receipt at various times of documents designed to set forth the advantages of the "Baltimore plan," the Canadian system of banking, and the Carlisle bill so-called.

We suppose that every newspaper office has been flooded with the same sort of literature. There has evidently been a concerted effort to induce the press of the country to accept and to comment favorably on these plans and this measure. They have been pushed by the Eastern banks, by Democratic organizations, of various sorts, and by some "Reform clubs."

The latest thing of the sort to arrive is a copy of "Sound Currency," a spurious second class publication issued by the "Reform club" of New York, whose headquarters are at 52 William street—the building in which, if we remember correctly, the law offices are situated of the firm of which Mr. Cleveland was a member during the interregnum. This paper is devoted to a laudation of the Canadian banking law, and along with it comes a type-written circular suggesting very artfully that the framers of the Carlisle must have had this most admirable system in mind when they framed the bill which is now before the Congress.

The Reform club of New York might be in better business. There are a good many things that need reforming more than the currency; and when the currency is to be reformed, we do not think the Canadian system is the one that will be adopted in this country.

We do not know to what extent the propaganda carried on by the various agencies which favor the turning over of one of the functions of the government to the banks has been able to influence the newspapers of the country, but judging by the results the campaign by the "Reform club" has not been very successful. The Carlisle bill has not been very successful. The "Reform club" is a very poor organization. The United States are perfectly capable of making up their minds on this question without any outside influence.

without any assistance from the Reform club of New York or any similar institution.

We do not mention this matter, however, because we resent the attempt to influence editorial opinion by circulars. The people who send out this matter have a right to try to influence public opinion in that way. We call attention to it simply to show that there is a well-organized effort making to induce the government to hand over to the banks one of its important functions, and that a "campaign of education" has been begun by those who favor the banks in this matter. It is not to be supposed that the efforts will cease with the defeat of the Carlisle bill in the House; and it may be expected that they will be carried on without cessation until the next Congress comes together. It is not to be supposed, either, that the committees who are urging the adoption of the Canadian system in this country will confine their attention to the newspapers. These circulars are sent to a great many private citizens, who are expected to make up their minds in accordance with the kind suggestions of the authors. Whether this sort of a campaign will influence public opinion very much, we doubt. Certainly, so far as Colorado is concerned, it is a waste of postage stamps. If the reform clubs want to do something to influence public opinion in this State in their own favor, they will do well to study up on the question of bimetallicism. We don't want any fiat money in this State; we want the gold and silver money which is recognized by the Constitution of the United States.

DR. TALMAGE.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage is one of the unique figures in the American pulpit. He has long been known as the pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, the largest church of the Presbyterian fold in the country. Now, since the burning of the third tabernacle, that church has been given up, and Dr. Talmage will hold forth in the Academy of Music in New York.

In doing this work, the celebrated preacher will occupy a somewhat anomalous position. We do not understand that this is to be a regular church, affiliated with the Presbytery, but that it is to be a sort of guerrilla enterprise, using the phrase not in a derogatory sense at all, but merely as describing the sort of warfare which the Doctor proposes to carry on there against his old adversary, the Devil. It may be that he can do more good in that way than as pastor of a regular church; and it may be, too, that he will in time build up a regular church out of the material which he draws to him.

Dr. Talmage unquestionably owes a great deal to the newspapers. He has been one of the best advertised men in the United States, and he knows the value of printer's ink better than any other preacher in New York. In his new field of labor, the papers are doing all they can to give him good audiences, and we suppose they will succeed. But Dr. Talmage has a reputation which, while it owes a great deal to the newspapers, has back of it something more than newspaper notoriety. No man can remain in the public eye as long as he has done simply by advertising. He must have something in himself. It is the sterling qualities of the Doctor which have made him a favorite with newspaper men, and which lie at the foundation of his success as a popular preacher. Without those sterling qualities, neither his newspaper prominence, nor his rather sensational method of delivery, could have won for him the place which he holds to-day in the American pulpit.

Each preacher as Talmage is the easiest kind to imitate, in the outside and unessential qualities. It is comparatively easy to construct ungrammatical sentences and very few of Dr. Talmage's sentences will parse; it is comparatively easy to cultivate a dramatic style of delivery; but it is not so easy to make those things wear well, and retain the respect and confidence of people for twenty or thirty years.

If Dr. Talmage's success is not due, then, to the striking qualities of his delivery, and to his abominable style, to what is it due? Perhaps this question is worth examining.

When we look for the solid and enduring qualities which underlie the apparent froth on the surface of the popular preacher, two things are especially evident: one is his orthodoxy. Notwithstanding his sensationalism, notwithstanding his talent for putting things in a new and striking way, Dr. Talmage is a theologian of a most medieval type. He is an old-fashioned Calvinist; there has never been occasion for a heresy trial in his case. Sin and salvation are his themes; and salvation on the old way. The same thing is notable in Mr. Moody, and we believe in all other evangelists who have produced a deep and lasting effect. We mention this simply as a fact, not by way of endorsement.

Another characteristic which may be mentioned as one of the solid elements of Dr. Talmage's power is his good common sense. He has humor, and this sense of humor is present even in his most sensational deliverances. He appeals to the common sense of his hearers—to their primary elemental feelings; and part of his power is due to the talent he has for saying in new ways, things that are perfectly obvious.

Such of it as, however, is the man's personality, Dr. Talmage is a good man. Doubtless he combines some of the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove, but those who know him best believe in his thorough sincerity. Perhaps it is worth while for any preacher who wishes to succeed in his ministry to study up on these things.

ANOTHER CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The resignation of the French Cabinet puts the President of the Republic in a very peculiar and unpleasant position. M. Dupuy has been an able Parliamentary leader, and has given promise of staying in office longer than the average premier, but he has met defeat on his proposal in regard to the railways, and is resolved not to attempt to carry on the government after the Chamber of Deputies has voted down his policy. President Casimir Perier, being in sympathy with the Cabinet, finds his position no longer tolerable.

The trouble has arisen over the railway policy of the government; and this is so radically different from our policy in this country that a word of explanation is not out of order. The railways of France are managed by six great companies, who operate them on leases from the State. The State has the right, at the conclusion of the lease, to resume the franchise, and either re-lease them or operate them itself as a State institution. There has been a difference of opinion as to when the present lease properly terminates. The Ministry decided that the date was 1890; the majority of the Chamber of Deputies has disagreed to that, and maintains, as we understand it, that the lease should expire at an earlier date. In France, the railways are regarded as part of the military system of the country, and are leased on that basis; and in return for the right the government has at any time to take possession of them for the transportation of troops or material, certain subsidies are paid to the railway companies out of the national treasury.

Ministries in France, since the organization of the present Republic, have generally been short-lived. There have been thirty-two of them in as many years. The majority in the chamber of Deputies is so uncertain, composed, as it is, not of a compact party, but of a conglomeration of a number of groups, that no minister is sure of support on any particular measure on party grounds. The Ministry is supposed to represent the majority in the Chamber, and when it is outvoted on any important measure, it resigns. The reason for the constant changes of ministries have been well described by Dr. Woodrow Wilson, in his invaluable book on the State, as follows: "Ministerial responsibility has rapidly degenerated in France, during the past few years, into government by the chambers, or worse still, government by the Chamber of Deputies. Ministerial responsibility is compatible with ministerial leadership; and under a ministry which is really given leave to direct the course of public policy, the Chamber judging and controlling but not directing, the policy may have dignity, consistency and strength. But in France the ministers have, more and more as the years of the Republic have multiplied, been made to substitute for origination leadership submissive obedience, complete servility to the wishes, and even the whims, of the Chamber of Deputies. The extraordinary functions which have been arbitrarily assumed by the Budget Committee simply mirror the whole political situation in France. The Chamber has undertaken to govern, with or without the leadership of ministers. So capricious, so wilful has it been in its rejection of every minister who would not at once willingly serve its moods, so impatient indeed with all ministerial leadership, that almost every public man of experience and ability in France has now been in one way or another discredited by its action; and France is staggering under that most burdensome, that most intolerable of all forms of government, government by mass-meeting,—by an inorganic public assembly."

When the French adopted the present constitution, that document was like all the other constitutions since the setting up of the original republic, "one and indivisible"—which lasted not quite ten years—made to order. The French constitution is not like our own and the English, an outgrowth of the political habits and experience of the people; it is a constitution framed according to the ideas of those who made it as to what a constitution ought to be. The framers of it attempted to write the British idea of a responsible ministry with the American idea of a chief executive chosen for a definite term of office. The result has not been happy. The President by reason of the responsibility of his ministers to a majority in the popular assembly, has become a mere figure-head, without the power to form and direct an executive policy; and the ministries are changed so often, at the will or the whim of the shifting majority, that it is astonishing that the Republic has preserved as much consistency in its policy as it has been able to do hitherto.

It is no wonder that President Casimir Perier, disgusted with the fickleness of the Deputies, has resolved to retire along with the defeated ministry. There could be no stronger illustration of the impotence of the executive under a constitution constructed like the French.

The constant turmoil in France is a good object lesson for this country. There are those who wish to give to our cabinet officers seats in Congress, and to constitute them the leaders of the administration policy on the floor of the House. If that were done, it would be a very short step to making them responsible to a majority in the House, and then we should have a cabinet, selected nominally, indeed, by the President, but obliged to depend on the majority of the House for their continuance in office, and really responsible, not to the President at all, but to that majority. The result of such a system in France are not encouraging. It is very well to have the executive department in accord with the majority of the Congress; but it is far better to have them not in accord, than to have a cabinet which must be simply a mirror of the desires of the

Lower House of Congress, and to take away from the President all power of formulating and carrying out an executive policy.

Mr. Cleveland's latest message to the Congress, recommending the assent of our government to the proposition that the British shall be allowed to take possession of one of the Hawaiian Islands as a landing station for their trans-Pacific cable, is entirely in accord with the rest of his Hawaiian policy. We all know just what it would mean for the British to obtain this foothold. The cable would have to be protected, and this would be an excuse for the British to assume, as soon as possible, a sort of protectorate over all the islands. We might as well make a present of the islands to the British government outright as to grant this request. Some day, perhaps, with a Congress which has some regard for American interests, and a President whose object in international affairs is not to advance British interests in every possible way, the United States may want a cable across the Pacific. A cable to Hawaii is badly needed now. If our government assists the British to lay their Pacific cable, the laying of our own will be indefinitely postponed, if it is not made forever impossible. We trust the Congress will reply to this request in a way that will make it evident that we do not propose that the Hawaiian Islands shall ever be a British possession.

One of the recommendations in the Governor's message was that the legislature should provide for the payment of the warrants which have been disallowed by the Supreme Court of the State, but which the State is morally bound to pay. This matter ought to be attended to at this session of the legislature. The next session will not be held until 1897, and the payment of this just debt of the State ought not to be delayed any longer than is absolutely necessary. We hope the legislature will formulate an amendment to the constitution, to be submitted to the people at the next election, making proper provision for the payment of all warrants which are justly a charge against the State. A bill to this effect has already been introduced in the House by Mrs. Cressingham, which will undoubtedly be reported in due time, and which is so framed as to safeguard the interests of the State, while at the same time it makes provision for the payment of all of the debt which is justly due.

The need of an additional judge in this, the Fourth Judicial district, has long been apparent to all who have had business before the court. Judge Campbell expedited cases as fast as any judge could, consistently with a fair hearing in all of them, but the work is too great for one judge, and it would be a relief to litigants if another were to be provided. The matter is before the legislature, and the advisability of affording the relief is so apparent that we have no doubt the needed addition to our court facilities will soon be made. The large number of mining cases which come up in this district make it one of the most important in the country, and altogether the most important in the State. By all means let us have another judge.

Mr. John J. Ingalls says that he does not care to be elected a United States Senator at this time. He prefers to wait until Mr. Peffer's term expires. So far as it goes, this is a confirmation of the story that Ingalls is superstitious about this particular seat, because of the sudden death of nearly all the men who have occupied it, beginning with "Jim" Lane, and coming down to Preston B. Plumb.

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